FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NAVY APPOINTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT POSTS CONFIRMED

PY241837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- Sources close to President-designate (Ret) Maj Gen Reynaldo Bignone today reported that the following officials will remain in their posts: Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission; Rear Adm Ciro Garcia, the secretary of maritime interests; and Capt Raul Suarez del Cerro, the governor of Tierra del Fuego.

The decision was made during a meeting yesterday between Bignone and Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Anaya, who, at the request of the former, agreed to the above appointments.

It was also reported that Anaya agreed to the appointment of Rear Adm Ramon A. Arosa as chief of the military household of the presidency. Arosa will replace Rear Adm Roberto Moya, who will be given a specific assignment within the navy.

It was also reported that other similar cases involving government positions which in Bignone's opinion should be occupied by high-ranking navy and air force officers are being studied.

BIGNONE MEETS WITH POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

PY242329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2307 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- The meeting called for by President-designate Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone (Ret) with the leaders of the political parties which are recognized at a national level started at 1925 in the national congress building.

The meeting was called for by the future head of the national executive branch in order to get in touch with representatives of the political parties.

Meeting Ends

PY250325 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0315 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (TELAM) -- The meeting held tonight between the president-designate, Maj Gen (Ret) Reynaldo Benito Bignone, with 15 political leaders of recognized parties has ended.

The meeting, which started at approximately 1925, ended at 2340. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the national congress.

Promises To Lift Restrictions

PY240331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0315 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA) -- President-designate Reynaldo Bignone tonight promised political leaders that he will lift restrictions on political activities the day he assumes his position, that is, 1 July 1982.

Bignone's commitment to political leaders was made known at the conclusion of a meeting of more than 4 hours held in the national congress tonight.

MULTIPARTY WANTS INSTITUTIONAL NORMALCY NOW

FY241442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- President-designate (Ret) Maj Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone has invited the leaders of the 15 recognized parties to hold talks. The invitation was accepted by the Multiparty Group, which also issued a lengthy document explaining its position in the face of the situation the country is undergoing.

The invitation was made public last night by a source close to the president-designate. The source explained that Bignone will outline the political and socioeconomic approach which he will adopt during the transition period and that, at the same time, he will listen to the opinions of the invited leaders.

The Multiparty Group also announced last night that it decided to accept the invitation for the meeting scheduled for today at 1900 at the national congress building. This announcement was made by Radical Civic Union leader Carlos Contin after the meeting held at his party's headquarters by the chairmen of the five parties which make up the Multiparty Group.

Carlos Contin said that without making a judgment about what happened, the parties making up the Multiparty Group have accepted the invitation extended by General Bignone, who said he would reveal his viewpoints.

He said that the Multiparty Group will base its opinions on the following points: 1) It will demand the immediate return to institutional normalcy; 2) It will demand that the economic policy in force since 1976 be changed, in face of the grave emergency, on the basis of the national reconstruction plan designed by the Multiparty Group; 3) It will insist on the implementation of all the items mentioned in the document released on 23 June.

Contin added that they will attend the meeting along with all the other parties, stressing that: We do not discriminate; everybody has his own opinion. We, the parties of Argentine democracy, are all at the same level. But we will advance our own viewpoints.

Asked whether the acceptance of the invitation was not in disagreement with the document made known to the public yesterday where the Multiparty Group states that it will not tolerate transitions, Contin answered that the document clearly states that we ask transition governments which extend over long periods of time not to be allowed to persist. There is no continuity here because General Bignone's government of institutionalization will end in 1984.

FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS LEGITIMACY OF CAUSE

FY241904 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated today that "the cause of the Malvinas is the foremost Argentine cause. It is the banner and the mission of the nation, of its rulers and of its people. He added that Argentinia will not stop until full territorial integrity is achieved and until the unredeemed land is returned to the fatherland.

These remarks were made this morning by the foreign minister at the San Martin Cultural Center in inaugurating the second meeting of the Argentine-Andean joint commission, where possibilities of increased cooperation with Andean Pact countries will be studied.

Costa Mendez added that "we are firm in our cause, and with the conviction of an unquestionable legitimacy we are willing to negotiate within the framework and under conditions established by the United Nations.

He also stressed the support Argentina has received from Latin American countries in moments when other nations were using rhetoric to condemn Argentina and to justify other events of aggression and violation.

He added: "Efforts are being made to create an image that we have been defeated, and it is not so. The struggle has not been fruitless and the legitimacy of our claim, with broad international recognition, strengthens our irrevocable decision of not giving up."

"In conclusion, gentlemen, defeated is that which holds a precarious, illegal possession, without any future, because it has been condemned by history to suffer the inexorable fate which is awaiting a colonial regime," the foreign minister stated.

At the end of his speech, Costa Mendez talked to reporters, and said that the fervent decision of the Andean Pact to cooperate with Argentina is a very positive sign for us, and added that this demonstrates the legitimacy of our cause and that our banner has tremendous calling power, not only in Latin America, where this power really prevails, but throughout the world as well, and that this power is increasing day by day. He added: "I have no doubts as to the victory of the Argentine cause."

Regarding his resignation, he said that he had submitted it for the third time, and that in his opinion it was necessary to change men and that the government will know how to do it.

He left to the decision of the national government the next diplomatic steps to be taken on the issue of the southern archipelago.

He finally stressed the Latin American solidarity, the great possibilities offered by the Argentine-Andean talks and the participation which the private and state activities must have in a correct balance.

SOLDIERS RECOUNT HARDSHIPS IN FALKLANDS

PY242126 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] La Plata, 24 Jun (NA) -- A group of soldiers of the 7th Infantry Regiment, stationed in this city, has expressed serious criticism regarding the hardships that had to be endured during the fighting in the Malvinas Islands. The complaints of the conscripts, who preferred to remain anonymous, referred to both the lack of logistical support and the interior conditions under which they had to face the British forces.

They explained: "The thing we suffered from the most was the lack of logistic support, because we did not have enough food, clothing or arms." They added that there was also a lack of "moral support" and explained that "from April until June none of the army staff officiers in Puerto Argentino ever came to see us."

The criticism then moved to the action of the artillery deployed on the archipelago. They reported: "We were in the mountains under constant shelling from the British fleet for 20 days, without any reply at any time." They added that "only in the middle of May did a few Argentine guns begin to open fire."

Regarding food supplies, they made a distinction among "the three groups that were in the islands." They explained that "there were the troops in the town, those in the mountains and those on the coast." They said that "we were in the mountains" and added that "during the first few days we cooked three meals a day: tea with milk and crackers; a stew at noon and another at dusk." They continue: "But after 10 days everything was gone and we started drinking tea without sugar and cooking one meal a day." They added that "we had no firewood to cook that meal and no water, so in that difficult climate we had to eat everything cold."

They then characterized the arms used by the Argentine troops as "defective" and said that "there was enough quantity but no quality." They asserted that "there were people who fought with FAM submachineguns, which have a range 50-100 meters, and there were soldiers who had to change rifles five times during a skirmish because they jammed."

Returning to the subject of the artillery action, they reported that "they (the British) fired about 10 shells and only then was there a reply of a shell from the Argentine artillery." They added: The British ships spent several days shelling and shelling without any reply, except from our planes, which did all they possibly could."

They then made it plain that "all of us in the mountains had a bad time, both officers and men." They said: "But the serious failure was down there (at Puerto Argentino), where there was a surplus of everything and nothing was distributed."

Then they said that they received no drinking water at their camp in the mountains. "They never sent us bottled water from the continent and there was a little army water cart which never got closer than 2 or 3 kilometers from our position," they explained. In that situation, they added, "we preferred to remain there and drink water from springs or puddles, which led to a lot of colitis among the troops."

They then admitted that "among the Argentine soldiers there were many cases of frostbite and trenchfoot, because we were drenched all the time we remained at the front."

They claimed that "clothing was never sent to us and we spent all the time with the two changes we took with us from the beginning." They said that "a few pairs of wool socks were sent to us in mid-June."

They said that "we received some letters, but not as many as were sent to us," and added that "the few parcels that arrived had been opened and pillaged."

LA NACION ON GOVERNMENT'S 'HASTY REACTION'

FY250017 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The End of the Process"]

[Text] The decisions made yesterday at the highest government level appear to be a hasty reaction aimed at overcoming an unexpected situation. Therefore, one must conclude that the military defeat in the Malvinas has had an explosive effect in circles so far protected from events capable of upsetting them.

This is not the end of a government set up by Lieutenant General Galtieri, but of a system which the armed forces established in 1976. That year, in order to cope with a power vacuum which had become a breeding ground for subversion, thus bring the nation to the brink of a breakup, the armed forces set up a system which operationally could be viewed as a "military republic."

This republic rested on a few basic documents, the most important of which was the statute of the process, that statute not only outlined the political actions of the military power but also established the manner in which the junta members -- charged with the appointment of the president -- would be replaced. The desire to thwart the old temptation to personalize the process dictated a number of provisions. The main one, among others, was an equal distribution of responsibilities among the three branches.

From what is known, the three branches, dealing in separate fields, assumed the enormous task of coping with the terrorist war. They used methods chosen by the agents of subversion themselves. Undoubtedly Argentina could not have chosen different methods if it wished to block the path of Marxist-Leninist subversion in the same swift and overall manner in which the latter had devised to attain power. It is no mystery that most of the people understood the toll which the methods employed had exacted. This was clearly evinced by the people's reaction to the campaign launched abroad at the sound of the bells favorable to the organizations which were being attacked here with genuine public support for the military government.

Since the three branches shared the risks in this nefarious war, they had similar procedures in managing state mechanisms even though it has always been clear that being stronger, the army had the same operational superiority in the wielding of power. This was the logic behind the fact that from 1976 to date the presidents have all been high-ranking army officers.

However, the premises on which this logic was based stemmed from the acceptance of the fact that each one of the three branches would enjoy the maximum autonomy from the other two.

The political consequence of this autonomy was the shaping of a military regime remarkably similar to the governments that rested on a coalition of political parties. This similarity provided the necessary positive strength to cope with all problems capable of posing risks for the very sources of unity. Conversely, this unity, which was virtually a coalition of parties, became the main weakness in times when a painful military failure had forced the branches to separately assume the military responsibilities.

From these responsibilities, measured by different yardsticks, stemmed the various theses concerning the decision on who Galtieri's replacement should be. The army's inflexible stand that the candidate must be a general probably rested, among other bases, on the need to extinguish internal fires that had flared up within the branch and occasioned by the fact that with his resignation former President Galtieri had allegedly paid the price of a defeat whose blame should have been assumed collectively. Thus, it is questionable whether the army would have insisted on a general for president in the same categoric manner had all the members of the military junta, and not just the army's representative, resigned.

And now we come to this point laden with uncertainties because we have gone through a war which has had a negative result for Argentina. The feeling of frustration prevailing in our community is quite noticeable. The mechanisms which the citizenry needs to channel its active participation are still suffering from the consequences of a long freeze. Military circles have yet to outline with convincing clarity the means through which the country will be saved from falling back into the dramatic pendular cycle of constitutional and de facto governments.

Even though the eclipse of the process was clearly visible when General Viola was replaced by General Galtieri, we can categorically state that the process ended once and for all when it became necessary to rewrite the basic statute because a single branch of the military is imposing its will, paying no heed to the other two.

One could argue that the navy and air force still play the role of consultants regarding certain aspects of state management and that a margin of participation still subsists; however, there is no doubt that a schism is visible.

We said at the beginning that we were witnessing hasty reactions to unexpected problems. We have tried to describe the gradual fall which has led to unforeseen circumstances. Since unfortunate military events have taken place and since the hasty quest for acceptable formulas has led to disagreement and friction between inflexible positions, it is again necessary to call for calm among those who wield power. They must be calm in order to see that the nation is not an indifferent witness to disagreements among the military. They must be calm in order to be able to understand that finding a solution to our basic problems is more complex a task than merely manufacturing a way out. Above all, they must be calm in order to prevent a government crisis from causing a disruption of military discipline thereby making factual confrontation possible.

CONVICCION SCORES TAKEOVER OF SCIENTIFIC BASE

FY241924 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] "Great Britain Continues its Advance" is the title on an editorial published this morning by the daily CONVICCION of Buenos Aires. While hostilities in the Malvinas have ceased for the moment, reads the editorial, while the actual war has ended, Britain's troops have occupied the Argentino scientific base on Thule Island of the South Sandwich group. The personnel at the Corvette Uruguay base were all taken prisoner by the British despite the fact that they are all scientists and not a single one is a soldier.

The scientific station has been operating for 11 years now, with the full knowledge and acceptance by the British Government, which also benefitted from the studies carried out there since it is an internationally recognized seismological station.

There's no doubt, continues the article in CONVICCION, that this is a new British act of aggression. The British have shown that they observe international law and ethics only when it is convenient for them. Otherwise, they ignore them, openly, as is the case of the incident at the scientific station in Thule Island. Churchill once said that England always followed her own conscience, which she has duly forwed. No doubt the recent episode has proved this yet again.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for Argentina to overcome the present state of mind caused by the outcome of the war. Then it will be read to defend that which belongs to it at all the international forums and by all the means at its disposal, because it is quite evident that Great Britain, even after the war in the Malvinas, is ready to continue advancing. Great Britain's next target could well be the Argentine bases in Antarctica. Argentina has worked very hard for several decades and is still working hard in both regions. That is why Argentina must urgently defend that which belongs to her.

There is no time for states of depression, whatever the blow, in today's world so lacking in scruples. We must reply with truth and justice, Argentina has plenty of strong and well justified reasons to expect the success of her sovereign rights. Such hopes, concludes the editorial in CONVICCION of Buenos Aires, awaken attitudes of solidarity in the rest of the world.

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH EASTERN BLOC SOUGHT

FY242107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0940 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- Alfredo Esposito, under secretary for international economic relations, has met with the commercial attaches of Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria and the representatives of various chambers related to foreign trade, according to information released by the Commerce Secretariat.

The objective of the meeting was to strengthen contacts between the attaches of the above countries and the business representatives in order to diversify Argentina's exports and imports.

The foreign attaches outlined the status of their countries' economies, their marketing procedures and the products which offer the best possibilities for the expansion of bilateral trade.

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

FY241635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1259 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The navy commander in chief has authorized Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero to remain in his post as chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA).

Castro Madero and other navy and air force members resigned their positions in the Argentine Government after the crisis which broke out in the military junta when the army made the unilateral decision to designate (Ret) Maj Gen Reynaldo Bignone president.

The resignations were submitted in the wake of the separation of the navy and the air force from the leadership of the military process which started in 1976.

Castro Madero told Radio Continental today that after Great Britain made use of nuclear submarines in the Malvinas war, Argentina is free to make use of its nuclear development for military purposes.

Castro Madero said: The use of nuclear submarines was a violation of the nonproliferation policy agreed upon by the entire world because it turned into a clear disadvantage for Argentina. As I said in Vienna, Argentina will comply with all its obligations, but from now on it reserves for itself the right to undertake the development of the euphemistically so-called nonprescribed military uses. Until today the safeguard agreements signed by Argentina have not permitted it to undertake nuclear energy development for military purposes.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITY TO 'OVERCOME CRISIS'

FY242212 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpt] President Celso Torrelio Villa said today that the crisis in the country is becoming increasingly more serious and that the joint efforts of all Bolivians without exception is necessary to overcome this difficult situation. The chief of state made these remarks during the main ceremony marking the 156th anniversary of the creation of the Bolivian police this morning at the police academy.

In reference to the crisis the nation is facing, the president urged the Bolivian people to cooperate in a joint effort to bail the country out of its present slump: [Begin Torrelio recording] Our country is experiencing a crisis that is becoming increasingly more serious, and for this very reason the solution of this crisis is linked to a common effort by each and every citizen, regardless of any particular individual's specific functions in our society.

In this effort we have noted with tremendous satisfaction the effectiveness of the Bolivian police in the struggle against drug trafficking and against crime. This struggle must be intensified until crime is totally eradicated, not only for the prestige of the security organization, but to restore the honor and rule of law of the fatherland. [end recording]

In another part of his speech, the president stressed the role of the national police in eradicating immorality from the country. [Begin recording] The fulfillment of these very important actions, and the effective development of the [words indistinct] and daily tasks demands a high degree of unity, a great feeling of harmony and an unbreakable respect for the levels of command and for the rules that regulate institutional life. [end recording]

The president reaffirmed his government's objective of continuing with the redemocratization process, initiated through the return of the country [words indistinct] to institutional life. The president said: [Begin recording, in progress]... returning at the same time the freedom of action to political and union organizations. These actions, based on the need to achieve permanent solutions to the problems that have been aggravating our endemic crisis, with the participation of all citizens of the country through a national dialogue are still, in some circles, subjects for discussions and dispute. [end recording] The country's survival cannot be the subject of discussion among Bolivians, because this must be an imperative for everyone, the chief of state said in conclusion.

Garcia Meza: 'Quagmire'

FY250205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Former President Luis Garcia Meza has stated that the country is in another political quagmire similar to that of 1980 due to the lack of understanding evidenced by the Bolivians and the political parties. He made these remarks at the end of the ceremony commemorating the 156th anniversary of the Bolivian police.

General Garcia Meza briefly reviewed the political situation in the country: [Begin recording] [Garcia Meza] Thanks to the attitude of the Bolivians in general and our political parties, we are facing the same circumstances as in 1980.

[Question] Could you clarify that, general?

[Answer] Perhaps we should [words indistinct] without comment. [end recording]

The former president voiced his position on the measures implemented recently by General Torrelio's administration. He said these measures harm the interests of the various Bolivian social strata. He said similar measures were implemented under his administration, but the people were not allowed to go hungry.

Private and state organizations are facing serious problems as a result of the floating exchange rate against the U.S. dollar put into effect on 22 March. The wages of the workers have also lost their purchasing power. [Begin recording] I believe the people are the main victims. When I was in power we implemented economic measures that may have affected all Bolivians, but we were still able to subsist, as they used to say, on jerked meat and (?sweat). [end recording]

Answering Radio Panamericana's questions, General Garcia Meza said that in order to set the nation on the path to democracy, the vast majority of the peasants will have to be made aware of the meaning of democracy, which experienced countless ups and downs in 1980.

[Begin recording] Do you really believe we can bring democracy to 80 percent of our peasants? What I say is that first we must make them aware, make the Bolivians understand what democracy is. I am not an enemy of democracy; I want democracy, but a Bolivian democracy, a democracy that all of us Bolivians can understand. I also want a new generation of leaders, and not the same old-timers who have exploited this country so much while things remained unchanged. [end recording]

He also affiremd that the present national economic crisis can only be overcome through the efforts and toil of all Bolivians. He said we must avoid dependence on the capitalist world. [Begin recording] They are interested only in our natural resources, renewable and nonrenewable, for their warmongering projects. [Words indistinct] what we want is to be allowed to work and to unite. We must all unite -- leftists, centrists, rightists -- and not create more divisions among ourselves than we already have. [end recording]

General Garcia Meza promised to hold a press conference and discuss political economic, social and military aspects of the present situation.

LA PAZ SEEKS TIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES ASSOCIATION

FT2421444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jun (AFP) -- Mining Minister Col Carlos Morales announced here today that Bolivia has asked the Asian countries that produce and export tin to join the Association of Tin Producers and send delegates to a meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur.

Morales pointed out that Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia have taken the first steps to form an organization that will defend tin prices on the world market, especially in times of depression like today.

Bolivia, the world's fourth leading tin producer, with a production of more than 20,000 tons per year, withdrew from the sixth agreement of the International Tin Council (ITC), which includes producers and consumers, due to the disadvantageous situation of the producers in relation to the capitalist powers.

The minister pointed out that during the past few days there has been a sharp drop in tin quotations in London, worsening the Bolvian economic crisis.

He concluded by stating that the Foreign Ministry has lodged a protest with the U.S. Government over the sale of tin stocks by the U.S. General Services Administration.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED TO DEFEND NATION'S SUGAR EXPORTS

PY240440 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Brazil will step up its offensive in international markets to defend its sugar exports. This decision was reached at a meeting held today by Industries and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at Itamaraty.

A working group will outline commercial and diplomatic guidelines for a campaign Brazil will launch to defend the marketing of Brazilian sugar because the government feels that the results of negotiations with the United States and the EEC have not been satisfactory.

On leaving the foreign minister's office, Industries and Commerce Minister Camilio Pena also reported that Brazil is seeking to increase its trade with Paraguay, and explained that as of 1983, once Itaipu goes into operation, Brazil will use most of the power produced by the dam and therefore must give something in exchange. According to the minister, Paraguay has proven to be a good market for Brazilian-made gasohol vehicles. Minister Camilo Pena will go to Paraguay next week to discuss increasing trade with that country.

LAUNCH OF 'SONDA-3' ROCKET SCHEDULED FOR 30 JUN

PY240446 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] With the arrival of a team of experts from the Institute of Space Activities and the Aerospace Technical Center of San Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo, the Barreira do Inferno launch site began the so-called "Humaita" operation, which will last until 2 July. The launch of the Sonda-3 rocket is scheduled for 30 June. This test will record payload data which will be used for future experiments.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS VISITING GABONESE OFFICIAL

PY240334 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today hosted a luncheon for Georges Rawiri, Gabonese first deputy prime minister. In a speech, Saraiva Guerreiro said international tensions must not hamper efforts aimed at rapprochment and economic cooperation based on mutual respect, friendship and common interests.

Concerning relations between Brazil and Gabon, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro expressed satisfaction at the fact that trade between the two nations is very promising, and pointed out that it surpassed $200 million in 1981.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR SATELLITES -- Brazil today signed a loan with Eximbank in Washington for $42.5 million to purchase satellites and equipment. The amortization of the loan will be payable only after the first satellite is launched. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 24 Jun 82 PY]

HERRERA ON ESSEQUIBO STATUS, RESULTS OF FALKLANDS

PA250204 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Luis Herrera Campins has said that the Malvinas conflict has produced an atmosphere of distrust toward the inter-American system's security mechanisms. Speaking on the eve of Army Day last night, Herrera added that "a reassessment of traditional concepts of security and defense" is now underway throughout the continent.

"The Malvinas conflict has resulted in much more than the need to revise the rules of political-military strategy in light of the experience of the Anglo-Argentine confrontation," he said. At the same time, he exhorted Latin America "to give active and serious thought to its own security, the development of which initially requires full awareness of the need for collective self-confidence."

Herrera noted that "the unfortunate, surprising and dramatic armed incidents...and the attitude taken by the industrialized world again reinforce the validity of the creative thought of liberator Simon Bolivar in terms of Latin American unity and solidarity." Venezuela was one of Argentina's most active supporters in the conflict with Great Britain for sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands.

Herrera also referred to the Venezuelan claim over the territory of Essequibo, currently under the control of Guyana, a former British colony. The two countries signed the Port-of-Spain protocol in 1970, which suspended the issue for 12 years. That agreement expired Friday and the two countries must now negotiate a solution in accordance with the Geneva agreement of 1966.

In that respect, Herrera called for national unity and exhorted everyone involved to maintain "resolve, calm, good sense and wisdom." "Whatever we do with this land must serve to reinforce our positions and options, without giving ammunition to our opponents," he pointed out.

In a direct warning to the media, Herrera said: "We must tell the transnational news agencies emphatically that we will not permit biased distortions or subjective speculation that might damage the Venezuelan position internationally or affect our vital interests."

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORT FIGURES -- Caracas, 23 Jun (OPECNA) -- In 1981 Maraven, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. [Petroven], exported a daily average of 548,000 barrels of petroleum and refined products, according to the annual report issued by Petroven. The report notes that this represents a daily drop of 82,000 barrels in exported petroleum products. [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0347 GMT 24 Jun 82 PA]

COLUMNIST SAYS AMBASSADOR MOSS 'WILL BE MISSED'

PA241818 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Jun 82 p 6

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "Farewell to Ambler Moss"]

[Text] The time is coming when Mr Ambler Moss, U.S. ambassador to our country, will leave. Beyond the inevitable differences every Panamanian patriot must have with a patriot of the most powerful nation of the Western world, it is acceptable and just and dignified, by virtue of family teachings and good manners, to admit when that diplomat maintained his stature in the face of the delicate and changing circumstances he had to face during his tenure.

Mr Ambler Moss will be missed in Panama. He was a new-style diplomat. There will be those who will say, "But those are more dangerous than those of the times of the big stick," because they may believe erroneously that this world is an arena where all men should fight each other with every weapon and means.

Mr Ambler Moss never was an arrogant, haughty or offensive diplomat, like some Luca de Tena [columnist for Madred paper ABC], who today insults us in Spanish, while the Panamanian academies remain silent and while the Spanish colony [in Panama] comes to our defense. Likewise, our intellectuals remain silent, save a few exceptions, such as Doris Rosas de Mata.

Thanks to Ambler Moss, a descendent of great U.S. figures with presidential qualities, and his own political knowledge, Omar Torrijos was able to get along well with Mr James Carter, former president of the United States, and with a large number of U.S. senators. This brought about the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which defused an anticolonialist war. Simultaneously industrialists and capitalists came here to learn that the Panamanian revolutionary process was made with "chicheme, bollo and carimanolas" [Panamanian dishes] and had a high sense of civic responsibility and social service, without demagogy or extremist politics, which could cause nothing but hatred, misunderstanding and distrust.

When the new ambassador from the Potomac comes, he will have a difficult handicap to overcome: The fact that Ambler Moss was the first Yankee diplomat who was able to convince the moderate leftists to dine at his home, to attend his embassy's 4th of July receptions and almost completely eliminate the hatred caused by northern interventionism in our country.

We are self-confident, and because of that we do not fear to praise those personalities who come here. We are patriots and will defend Torrijos' words "Neither with the left nor the right; all with Panama."

We wish Ambler Moss success on his return to his personal activities in Florida, and to his distinguished wife, Dona Serena, we say that the pollera [traditional Panamanian costume] awaits her return under the blue Panamanian skies.

In conclusion, let it be known that we never had the honor of shaking hands or even exchanging one word with this cultured North American diplomat.

BRIEFS

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT TEACHERS -- In a communique issued 7 June, the Workers Socialist Party, PST, strongly criticized Education Minister Susana R. de Torrijos and expressed support for the teachers' demand for a 100 balboa per month wage increase. The PST communique also demands the same wage increase for all government and private employees and a freeze on the prices of staples, among other demands. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jun 82 p 5 PA]

COSTA RICA

STATION CITES NEED FOR U.S. AID AGAINST TERRORISM

PA242130 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Costa Rican president, who is currently in Washington, has asked the U.S. Government for support in organizing a military group to fight against terrorism. We have previously discussed the need of obtaining scholarships to train a professional group to take care of this problem. By way of illustration, many of the scholarships given to the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, were used as a political tool last year and throughout the previous administration. The personnel graduated, but they also left as soon as a new government took office. In other words, every 4 years, with the change in government, public servants who have had expensive training are fired, which is a waste of money. This problem should be given proper attention. The OIJ was created as an apolitical technical security group, and it has produced excellent results. However, its workload increases daily and its duties have become more difficult to perform. It would thus be advisable that the OIJ, in particular, make better use of the aid that President Monge Alvarez has requested by ensuring that permanent, rather than temporary, workers receive the training.

The creation of a public force specifically intended to combat terrorism would be ideal. It could become the national security office, an idea that has been suggested repeatedly. However, there is one obstacle; politics. Thus, such a force would have to come under the jurisdiction of an apolitical institution. Terrorism is a Marxist tactic. We thoroughly agree with President Monge -- and we made this point earlier, during President Carazo's administration -- that there is a need for a military investigative group to prevent the creation of terrorist cells in our country. These terrorist cells only come here to create problems and to promote a climate of violence that Costa Ricans neither want nor like.

So, the subject that President Monge has already discussed in the past is with us once again, and we hope that the men in Washington will listen to him and recognize our country's need for trained personnel in this field.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ATTACKS DESTROY BUSES, PRIVATE CARS

PA250421 Paris AFP in English 0405 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, June 25 (AFP) -- Ten buses and several private cars were destroyed east of here Thursday night by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, guerrilla sources reported. A spokesman for the rebels said their action was intended to distract government troops from operations in the northern Morazan region, where the guerrillas are stepping up their attacks.

The destruction of vehicles had been announced (?on Thursday) by the guerrillas, who said they did not want anyone to go to work while they were at war. Many people heeded their warning Thursday and left their cars at home, while bus services were often reduced.

More on Attacks

PA242033 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1836 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] At 0530 this morning around kilometer 51 of the Pan-American Highway joining the capital with the country's east, near San Vicente, San Vicente Department, there were violent incidents involving members of the subversive groups and elements of the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

According to the information given to the news department of Radio Cadena Sonora, the extremists set four buses on fire around kilometer 51. Two trucks were also destroyed by the subversives in the same area.

It has been reported that armored vehicles took units of the 5th Brigade to the area to confront the subversives. But when the units arrived, the illegal groups were gone. One person in the area was wounded.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

POW Letter to Garcia

PA231410 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Letter addressed to Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia by the FMLN's prisoners of war; read by (William Reynaldo Ramirez), member of the Ramon Belloso Battalion -- live or recorded]

[Text] We 43 prisoners, members of the national army who were captured in the combat on the Torola-San Fernando route, are addressing Defense Minister General Garcia to ask him to recognize us as prisoners and permit the International Red Cross to receive us as arranged by the FMLN. We are in good condition and well fed. Some of us have been wounded. It is urgent that the Red Cross receive us, since two of the soldiers need special medical assistance urgently.

We issued our call to the defense minister to recognize us, because several days have gone by and we have no news that the army has reported on our fate.

In conclusion, Lt (Rafael Romero Romero), who was leading one of the three companies halted and disbanded on the Torola-San Fernando route needs special medical attention.

Signed by the 43 [as heard; 40 names read] prisoners of war captured by the FMLN: [all names phonetic] Aldo de Jesus Lara Aviles, Carlos Antonio Suarez Medina, Jose Alfredo Argueta, Francisco Andrade Gomez, Jacinto Antonio Garay, Jose Indalecio Orellana Alfaro, Salvador Moratalla Moratalla, Cristobal Diaz Fernandez, Carlos Alberto Divilla Florez, Adolfo Algado Hernandez, Jose Cristobal Aleman, Jorge Mejia Moratalla, Olmedo Martinez Florez, Rogenes Aparicio, Miguel Angel Benavides Bernal, Martin Jaime Quintero, Jose Reynaldo Gonzalez, Jose Ernesto Rogers Montezuma, Miguel Angel Acevedo Zelaya, Pedro Antonio Rivera Cartagena, Jorge Alberto Perez Rodriguez, Crescendo Alfaro Alvarez, Jose Israel Hernandez Fuentes, Jose Oscar Contreras, Miguel Sanchez, Ramon Antonio Joya Rivera, Mauricio Benavides Sanchez, Julian Reynaldo Sanchez, Julio Alberto Paguada Gaitan, Margarito Santos Marquez Diaz, Carlos Humberto Segovia, Francisco Alberto Navarrete, Julio Cesar Mendoza Anada, Jose Alberto Cortes Garcia, Jose Gregorio Hernandez, Jose Pilati Pastores, Ricardo Lobos Hernandez, Jose Hilario Melat Colate, Jose Amilcar Gomez, and Jose Francisco Argueta Argueta.

FMLN Withdrawal From Perquin

PA231500 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Jun 82

["Important report" read by Commander Jorge Melendez, military officer in charge of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- live relay]

[Text] We inform the Salvadoran people that yesterday, Monday, 22 June 1982, the forces of the northeastern front decided to abandon the San Fernando region, including San Fernando Torola, Perquin and other towns, because our presence there served no military purpose. The enemy had withdrawn from positions in Perquin and San Fernando, seeking refuge in (Colemoncagua) and Torola.

Our forces in the southern sector continue to readjust their tactics to inflict the highest number of casualties on the enemy's special forces, made up of the Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso and Atonatl Battalions. In the past 15 days of fighting, the enemy has sustained the largest number of casualties he has had in any previous operation. We tell the Salvadoran people that this is proof of what the people can do when they decide to achieve victory. We renew our commitment to the Salvadoran people to keep them constantly informed on the development of this "Commander Francisco Gonzalo Martinez Hero of Usulutan" operation. Morazan, 22 June 1982. General command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA250150 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola announced today that some changes in Guatemala's foreign service have been approved by President Efrain Rios Montt. Among those changes is the decision to annul the 20 December 1978 resolution by which David Tercero Castro was appointed ambassador to Nicaragua.

PRENSA LIBRE ATTACKED BY UNIDENTIFIED GROUP

PA250221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- An unidentified group fired machineguns from a moving automobile at the headquarters of the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE, the Guatemalan police reported. The gunmen fired several times at the main entrance, which was badly damaged. According to the police there were no casualties.

PRENSA LIBRE is the Guatemalan paper with the highest circulation, with an average of 35,000 copies daily. PRENSA LIBRE Director Alvaro Contreras Velez has been missing since 5 March 1982, when he was kidnapped.

The Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, a pro-Soviet communist organization, claimed responsibility for kidnapping Contreras Velez and demanded that Central American and Mexican newspapers publish a communique in opposition to the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, who was overthrown on 23 March 1982, in exchange for his release.

The government has issued a communique condemning the attack on PRENSA LIBRE, saying that the attack was perpetrated "by people who wish to create problems between the government and the press." Mario Antonio Alarcon, assistant director of LA PRENSA, said that he will ask the government for an investigation. "This unfortunate act hurts Guatemala's image abroad," Alarcon said.

PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT HINTS OF MEDIA CONTROL

PA242136 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpt] There were differing reactions among the media today to a statement made by Gen Efrain Rios Montt at a news conference yesterday. Rios Montt stressed that newsmen don't give credibility to government information, while giving sensational coverage to communiques issued by clandestine terrorist groups.

As for officials who were dismissed after the coup d'etat and are now very resentful, Rios Montt said that there are newsmen who specialize in resentment. He called for caution in the way news is reported and even referred to the possible establishment of military control over journalism and over certain government institutions, warning that this would be done if necessary for the good of the fatherland.

In response to this, (Ramon Ferala Carrillo), president of the Guatemalan Journalists Association, said that the president has ignored certain factors involved in the ways in which newsmen have to obtain information.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY MEETS, NAMES NEW LEADERS

PA222015 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The groups which have been lately working in great secrecy to restore the prestige of the Revolutionary Party, PR, named a new party board over the weekend at the home of Rafael Tellez Garcia, expelling Jorge Garcia Granados and the other leaders from the positions they held in the party hierarchy.

The new PR board is composed of (Enrique Lavery Delgado) and (Oscar Ramirez), representing the old guard; (Emilio Cobar Barillas), incumbent president of (INFAS) [not further identified] and (Albertino Osorio), representing the 2 August Cadets [not further identified]. (Victoriano Alvarez) and (Arturo Lopez Rojas) representing the PR dignification council; (Manfredo Roca Menendez) and (Carlos Hipolito Miranda), representing the former deputies of 1964; (Mario Fuentes Peruccini) and Col (Ernesto Paiz Novales), representing the former presidential candidates; (Alberto Mendez Martinez) and (Rafael Pellecer Diaz), representing the former secretaries general; and Ramiro Faillace de Leon and (Otto Rolando Loaiza), representing the former deputies of the Blue and White Movement.

It has been learned that this collective body will take charge of the PR's destiny in view of the discredit to which it was led by former leaders, particularly during the deposed administration of [former President Romeo] Lucas Garcia.

This week the new board will declare the PR in open but at the same time constructive, democratic and nationalist opposition to the government headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt. A proclamation will be issued in the next few hours to the PR rank and file and affiliates throughout the country, it was learned tonight.

ORPA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT ACTIVITIES

PA222309 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] In a press release that was sent to the media with floral arrangements, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, announced that during May its units occupied the municipalities of (?Cuilco) and San Pedro Necta in Huehuetenango, and Tejutla and (Tituapa) in San Marcos.

The ORPA communique also maintains that last month its units occupied 35 farms and set fire to another 5 because the owners collaborated with the army. In addition, the organization claims that it inflicted 21 casualties.

Mentioned among the farms that were occupied were La Sierra, La Patria, Alejandria, Argentina, La Vega and Las Mercedes in Suchitepequez and El Pilar, La Colonia, Santa Rosa, El Escobillo, and Costa Rica in San Marcos Department.

In addition, ORPA said that it does not accept the amnesty offer because it considers it a maneuver by which new massacres can be perpetrated. It maintains that this is a procedure to protect the repressive individuals who kidnap, torture, murder and massacre peasants and other people at all levels of life.

According to the ORPA, its units have acted with generosity and have strictly adhered to the rules of war, respecting the lives and freedom of hundreds of policemen and soldiers captured in combat. The organization said that municipalities, villages, farms and hamlets can bear witness to the fact that it has acted this way. Finally, ORPA said that the only kind of amnesty that the people can accept must take the form of dignified housing, education for their children, bread to eat, land for the peasants, work for the workers and peace, freedom and respect for the lives of all.

Plane Purchases Denounced

PA230443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, has urged the progressive personalities and political and labor organizations of Belgium and Switzerland to prevent the dispatch of Pilatus PC-7 training planes, which are reconditioned in Guatemala with Belgian ordnance.

ORPA said that the Efrain Rios Montt regime is making increasing use of its air force as a last resort, in view of the many defeats that its infantry has suffered in its confrontations with the guerrillas. ORPA also revealed that the regime will soon acquire 12 more Pilatus PC-7 planes that, after being equipped with Belgian-made rockets, will be used to continue the indiscriminate bombardment of Guatemala's civilian population.

Statement Criticizes Amnesty

FL232000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Commentary for PRENSA LATINA by (Pascual Ubul), (INFOPRENSA) correspondent in Mexico, during the Cuban revolutionary armed forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program]

[Text] Statement by the Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization -- ORPA, regarding the Guatemalan amnesty:

The coupist junta's amnesty is just one more maneuver seeking to achieve two objectives. It seeks on the one hand to forgive, and on the other to make people forget the repressive forces dedicated to kidnapping, torturing, assassinating and massacring thousands of peasants and hundreds of persons of all ages, sexes, professions and social positions. Because the repressive force's criminal and genocidal acts are well known on the national and international scene, the governing junta needed some legal maneuver in order to rehabilitate these criminals and return them to their work of extermination. With the amnesty, the military high command has acknowledged the presence of assassins in the army and police ranks. It pardons and allows them to continue to assassinate the people, because according to the decree they will continue as members of the army.

After all, the amnesty is an act of cynicism by the army, because the military high command which bears the main responsibility for the massacre of the people, now comes up bearing the gift of a pardon for those same people, pardon for what? Is it a crime for a nation to struggle to liberate itself from hunger, misery, neglect, repression and death? [The junta] continues to imprison and torture professors, doctors, scholars, teachers, peasants, workers, men, women, youths and elderly people without benefit of trial.

We warn the people and the international public, the ORPA communique continues, that the only amnesty acceptable to the people is to live in dignity, have education for their children, bread to eat, land for the peasants, jobs for the workers, liberty and respect for everyone's life, and, only through the revolutionary victory, which is the people's victory, will we attain peace and justice, food and housing, education and health, jobs and land. Only through the triumph of the people's revolutionary war will we be able to live in peace and brotherhood.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA SAYS SUAZO TO ASK FOR MORE U.S. AID

PA241657 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Interview with Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary, date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] When will the announced summit of Central American foreign ministers be held?

[Answer] I suppose that in a few weeks some of the Central American foreign ministers will be able to meet to exchange views on various topics of common regional interest. At that time, the Honduran Government will participate, as it does on every possible occasion, to advocate President Roberto Suazo Cordova's peace initiative for Central America.

[Question] Is there any set agenda for this meeting? Has a date for it been established?

[Answer] We hope that this meeting will be held as soon as circumstances permit it. It will be, perhaps, a matter of weeks.

[Question] What is the opinion of the Honduran foreign secretary, who has a lot of foresight in these matters, regarding the political situation in Argentina?

[Answer] Thanks for saying that I have a lot of foresight. Honduras, as you know, has adopted a clear position regarding the Malvinas conflict. The Honduran position is based on three points: full support for Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands; the search for a negotiated solution to the controversy; and our honest and firm disapproval of the use of force in international relations. We hope that the situation in Argentina will change according to circumstances, so that there can be a satisfactory solution in the future. The law must prevail in this solution.

[Question] When will the Honduran president visit Washington?

[Answer] President Reagan officially invited President Suazo Cordova to visit the United States some time ago. Our president recently accepted this invitaiton and will visit the United States in July. I'll be glad to tell you the date in due time.

[Question] Paz Barnica said the president will ask for an increase in U.S. aid to Honduras during his visit to Washington.

[Answer] One of the topics which Suazo Cordova will surely discuss will be increased and expanded international economic cooperation, along with interdependence.

BISHOPS WARN OF CHURCH USE BY RADICAL PRIESTS

PA241917 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In a report published by a local newspaper yesterday, the Latin American Bishops Council [CELAM] warned about the radical position of certain priests who are using the church to promote a class struggle and an ideological confrontation among Christians. According to a CELAM commission report on the Honduran church's situation, the outlook for the church is extremely discouraging and sad for parishioners because of divisions among Honduran Catholics. The CELAM report warned that many foreign priests are using the church to benefit causes that go against Christian teachings.

Groups of radical priests created the so-called popular church which has given birth to several organizations that claim to be Christian, but that are actually involved in activities that are completely unrelated to Christianity.

According to Honduran authorities, (Bernardo Poblan), a French priest, spread dissent and promoted uprisings in Olancho Department. He was more than a priest; he had formed a parish council made up of members of the self-styled Word of God organization, the peasant's agrarian leagues and the so-called catechesis, groups identified with a false gospel that accepts Marxist ideologies rejected by true Christians.

Concerned Honduran authorities have been observing the activities of certain priests in border areas with El Salvador and Guatemala. According to a government source, these priests are channeling to guerrilla camps large sums of aid intended for refugees. There are several priests along the border with El Salvador who, although they have been fully identified by the people, obtain medicines, clothing and food, and turn them over to guerrilla groups.

These excerpts from the CELAM report do not surprise the government because its security forces are already aware of this situation. Although a government source had told this station about the priest's activities in Olancho, the government, itself, denied them. However, 10 days later, the government confirmed the incident when it expelled the priest from the country. Furthermore, this station has learned that the authorities are investigating a French priest who helped enlist Honduran youths in Colon, Olancho and Gracias a Dios Departments to go to Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union to receive Marxist indoctrination.

The CELAM report only confirmed the authorities' suspicions: clergymen and clergywomen, particularly foreigners, are backing subversive activities; and what the authorities fear the most, which is now disclosed in the CELAM report, is that many priests are not only aligned with organizations that promote violence, but are willing to participate in this violence.

BANK PRESIDENT OPPOSES DEVALUATION PROPOSAL

PA221850 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Interview with bank president Gonzalo Carias by newsman (Gustavo Rodriguez); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are any sectors interested in devaluation of the lempira, as (Jorge Bueso Arias), the economist and banker, asserts?

[Answer] There must be sectors looking for devaluation. This is logical, especially if they have resources abroad or import few goods, because they would make a fat profit. Their profit would depend on the extent of the devaluation, but Honduras would be the loser, because it is heavily dependent on imports. The goods the importers purchase abroad would become more expensive. Furthermore, you must remember that labor is well organized here, and therefore salaries would increase immediately if a devaluation were allowed. There would be a salary-price spiral we would never be able to stop.

[Question] What are the country's economic authorities doing to recover the money that has been sent abroad?

[Answer] We have adopted some restrictive measures concerning the balance of payments, which have led to some successes. Several importers have already told us at the Central Bank that they want to pay for their imports with dollars which they do not have here in the Central Bank (?system) but which they can get abroad.

[Question] What is the government's position concerning the idea of many businessmen and other interested parties of devaluing the lempira?

[Answer] The government has been opposed to this idea from the start. Furthermore, perhaps you noticed that in his speech at the end of this first month in government, President Suazo Cordova emphatically expressed opposition to devaluation. As a matter of fact, during our last meeting with the armed forces we candidly told them when they raised the subject that this could not be done. They are aware of it [words indistinct] that the measure is not necessary and that, instead, we should adjust the economy some other way.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO SEES CHANCE OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

PA241934 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Upon his arrival in Managua yesterday, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that Nicaragua has a good chance of being elected to the UN Security Council. D'Escoto participated in the UN General Assembly's second special meeting on disarmament.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that his visit to the UN had given him the opportunity to talk with other Latin American and European foreign ministers about why Nicaragua has requested the international community's support for its candidacy to the Latin American seat in the UN Security Council, which was left vacant by Panama.

'DESTABILIZING ACTIONS' BY COOPERATIVES STOPPED

PA221510 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Destabilizing actions and actions contrary to peasant interests carried out by certain cooperatives, such as La Perla, will be legally stopped through a general regulation implemented by the law on agricultural cooperatives.

According to this new regulation, PROCAMPO [Directorate for Peasant Promotion] will cancel the registration of any cooperative that is not in line with the provisions of the law on cooperatives and its regulations.

With this new law, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform empowers PROCAMPO to order the transformation of cooperatives, authorize any aid to be channeled to small and medium-sized producers, and learn about everything concerning the performance, organization and activities of cooperatives.

ANN GENERAL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PLANS FOR EXPANSION

PA242204 Managua BARRICADA INTERNATIONAL in Spanish 7 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Despite severe limitations, AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, has developed into an effective means of disseminating reports about the Nicaraguan revolution's progress.

It was founded on 19 October 1979, 3 months after the revolution's triumph, and in 31 months it has managed to open five press offices in Europe and Latin America. It issues reports in three languages -- English, French and Spanish -- and is reaching at least 60 countries.

ANN Director General Carlos Garcia said that these achievements are the result of patient groundwork in several countries and of the support that this strategic project implemented by the Sandinist peoples revolution has received from international organizations, such as the nonaligned countries news agencies pool, UNESCO, the Canadian Overseas University Service [CSUCO] and the Governments of Libya and Cuba.

ANN employs 75 workers, 25 of them newsmen. "Little by little, we have managed to develop a specialized editorial staff -- we have now opened national and international departments and some of our personnel are assigned specific topics," Garcia stated.

He added that as a result of the firm support received from CSUCO, the documentation department will be ready in the next few months, with all necessary equipment. The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA is also giving technical assistance for this department.

In terms of the transmission of ANN material, Garcia explained that it goes directly to Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, France, Sweden, Canada, The Netherlands, the FRG, Switzerland, the USSR, Finland and the UK, where either correspondents or solidarity committees distribute the information inthe three languages used by the agency.

Garcia added that "ANN is a member of the nonaligned pool, which has made it possible for us to reach 60 countries around the world. We are also members of the Accion de Sistemas Informativos Nacionales (ASIN), which groups the official news agencies of 13 Latin American countries, and we have signed agreements for cooperation and exchange of news reports with nine sister agencies."

The director general of ANN also announced that the agency will open press offices in New York and Panama in June, beyond those currently operating in Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, France, and Sweden. "By 1983, we hope to have an office in Moscow, from which to reach the socialist countries," he added.

"We are optimistic, and even though we know that we will never be able to compete with the large news agencies, we have the most important element of all; we report the truth. We are objective and revolutionary and although we are small, we have solid prestige and credibility abroad," Garcia emphasized.

Office in Mexico Dedicated

PA241702 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City -- Tomorrow, (Francisco Galindo Ochoa), public relations coordinator of the Presidential Office of Mexico, representing Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, will dedicate the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA office in Mexico. This office has been operating since September 1980, but it was only last week that it was able to install its own transmitter and receiver.

NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT ISSUES DECLARATION

PA241353 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jun 82 p 16-A

[Declaration issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement in Panama City on 16 June 1982]

[Text] The Nicaraguans suffered one of the most brutal dictatorships in Latin America for a period of more than 4 decades. This shameful dictatorship began with the cruel assassination of Augusto C. Sandino, the general of free men, and culminated, following a calvary that claimed the valuable lives of thousands of Nicaraguan brothers, in the cowardly murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the hero and martyr of public liberties.

This murder was the tolling of the bell that called the Nicaraguan people to unity. It marked the beginning of theend for the dynastic dictatorship and resulted in the first nationwide strike, which demonstrated the Nicaraguans' desire for liberation. This heroic deed also proved the organizational and fighting ability of a group of patriots who, having never participated in political activity before, decided to do so and formed the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, which was born on 16 March 1978 with its first declaration, "Our deadline is now," an expression of its staunch willingness to fight against dictatorships.

We then completely exhausted all means of civic struggle.

Because the tyrant, with his arrogant and authoritarian attitudes, closed all possible civic paths, our support and efforts were aimed at strengthening the armed struggle of the FSLN-led revolutionary movement.

Struggle and Victory

Patriotically, we participated in the insurrection that overthrew the dictatorship. This insurrection was realized only through the participation of all national elements in a unification of will and efforts never achieved before, and which attracted determined support from democratic countries.

With that same spirit we wholeheartedly joined the National Reconstruction Government after the final victory was achieved, and we contributed our best efforts and knowledge at all levels. With this attitude we followed Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's view that "the interests of the fatherland come before the interests of the party."

We dedicated 9 hard and unfruitful months to these efforts, during which the arrogance of the National Directorate of the FSLN, which shamelessly assumed totalitarian powers, did not prevent or correct the deviations that we pointed out many times.

We have acted in accordance with the demands and urgent needs of each historic moment. We have tried to influence the Nicaraguan revolution to develop within the institutional framework, outlined by the government program, the fundamental statute and the statute of the rights and duties of the Nicaraguans.

We issued our cry of alarm on 14 March 1980 when we commemorated our second anniversary in the Espana sports complex. We denounced the excessive militarism, the partisan manipulation of national education and the combination of the state and party. Our own dignity and democratic conscience did not let us accept such dangerous irregularities, and there fore we decided to withdraw from the junta and from other positions in the National Reconstruction Government.

Having withdrawn from the government, on 10 May 1980 in Matiguas, in the heart of Nicaragua, we denounced the Cuban-Soviet influence in our country before more than 15,000 peasants and farmers who had filled the town square in answer to the MDN's call. We pointed out errors and we expressed ideas that could enable us to achieve the goals of the Nicaraguan revolution, while maintaining a reasonable level of harmony among our people.

As part of our struggle and even though we believed that the law creating the State Council was invalid, we joined the State Council along with other democratic organizations to struggle for the normalization of Nicaraguan political life and to let our guiding and critical voice be heard. Our struggle was futile, and we were constantly insulted and abused in the State Council and in all the confiscated communications media, which the so-called National Directorate now abusively maintains as its own.

Frontist party mobs, under the protection and indulgence of the police, attacked and destroyed our headquarters several times. The sinister state security stole our files. On 15 March 1981 we wanted to celebrate the third anniversary of our party's founding in the city of Nandaime with a rally that had the authorities' permission. Nevertheless, the National Directorate used all the state's resources to criminally attack tens of thousands of Nicaraguans, and prevent them from publicly expressing their democratic spirit. During the night of terror that Nicaragua experienced on the eve of that rally, the state security blocked off most of the cities of the country with obstacles and armed groups in the highways. On that night, mobs protected by the police surrounded and burned the house of an MDN leader and attacked homes and citizens throughout the country.

On that same night of terror and in a fascist action, the mobs almost completely destroyed the installations of Radio Mi Preferida, and partially destroyed those of Radio Amor and Radio Mundial, and harassed the installations of the newspaper LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion. All of these were independent communications media.

We decided to suspended our rally in Nandaime to avoid a confrontation that would lead to useless bloodshed among our Nicaraguan brothers. Despite everything, our civic struggle continued. In close links with the democratic sectors we decided to participate with the government party in a forum for the discussion of the national problems. Basically, this forum unmasked the hidden Marxism-Leninism of the National Directorate because on 19 July 81, the government party leaders again demonstrated their bad faith and lack of morality by announcing decrees, laws and confiscations with openly violated the agreements signed in the forum a week before.

Totalitarian Plan

The so-called National Directorate has not wavered or hesitated for a single moment in pursuing its totalitarian plan. It has been closing off the civic path. Thus, after the forum, attacks intensified against freedom expression, and especially against LA PRENSA newspaper.

Similarly, attacks against Nicaragua's Catholic bishops, peasants and most lowly Indians, particularly against the Miskito Indians on the Atlantic coast, were stepped up. We reiterate with absolute conviction that the National Directorate seeks to consolidate a totalitarian regime based on Marxist-Leninism.

It is totalitarian because it controls all the voice and written media by means of a respressive media law. Moreover, with the enactment of the emergency decree, all independent radio newcasts were cancelled and a system of prior cnesorship was established for newspapers, a system that is applied with special harshness to LA PRENSA.

The National Directorate is totalitarian because it has tried to subdue the Nicaraguan people by promoting a campaign of hatred and a destructive class struggle that destroys national unity, which is indispensable for the integral reconstruction of our fatherland. It is totalitarian because it has created a partisan army and police force, the members of which are obliged to take an oath of loyalty to the National Directorate. Thus, these members have become a force for the repression of their own brothers and they are humiliated by being made to take orders from foreign military personnel.

It is totalitarian dictatorship because the Directorate has proclaimed itself the eternal vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, denying the people the right to change rulers by means of free, democratic elections. It is totalitarian because it has created a machinery of terror, controlled by foreigners, that is more cruel and sadistic than the previous dictatorship, and totally violates human rights and the Nicaraguan judicial system.

It is totalitarian and demagogic, because it claims to govern in the name of the workers and peasants, yet it persecutes and imprisons members of independent labor unions who refuse to submit to its dicates. The Directorate is totalitarian because it has imposed an inhumane educational reform that deprives parents of their irviolable right to choose the education that they give to their children, thus transforming education into an instrument of alienation

It is totalitarian because its agrarian reform program has made the state the largest landowner in Central America, one which enjoys, through a great bureaucracy, over 1 and 1/2 million hectares of Nicaragua's best agricultural land. Thus is destroys the basis of a mixed economy and has made the state one of the greatest squanderers of the people's wealth. Similarly, it deceives the peasants by means of the so-called agrarian reform titles which make them only tenants of marginal lands.

It is totalitarian because it openly seeks to eliminate the Christian religion professed by our people.

The members of the Directorate seek to confuse the people by creating a politicized church that is divorced from and opposed to the ecclesiastical hierarchy.

Nicaragua is being turned over to new masters by the turncoats of the National Directorate who, as during the past century and the early part of this century, as during the Somozist era, are subjecting the country to foreign interests. In Nicaragua, Somoza has been multiplied by nine.

Foreign Intervention

Nicaragua is currently experiencing an intervention. Our country is being subjected to intervention by Cuba and Russia. Never before in Nicaragua's history, not even during the hateful intervention of the United States, have there been as many foreigners with authority and command over Nicaraguans as there are now. Never before have there been so many areas within Nicaragua that are off-limits to Nicaraguans and accessible to the intervening foreigners.

The National Directorate is responsible for what is occurring in Nicaragua. It has closed off all civic paths to the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, the time has come for an open struggle against totalitarianism and foreign intervention in our fatherland.

Nicaraguan brothers, democratic friends of the continent, free peoples and governments of the world: The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, aware of the historic role that it is once again called upon to play, publicly announces the decision reached by its National Council, namely to suspend all its civic activities in Nicaragua. From this moment, it therefore pledges to embark upon an unyielding struggle until it rescues the democracy of the Nicaraguan revolution.

We publicly announce our decision to firmly support the brave and patriotic attitude of Commander Eden Pastora, a founder of the struggle of liberation against the previous dictatorship, who has sworn not to rest until he has rescued our revolution.

We call upon all our members, affiliates and sympathizers in Nicaragua; on the workers, peasants, farmers, businessmen, professionals, students and Indian communities; on all men, women and young people; on the army, on truly Sandinist policemen and militiamen, to join the struggle to achieve the democratic recovery of our revolution.

We also call on the kindred countries that helped us to free ourselves from the previous dictatorship, urging them to note the new reality and extend to us their solidarity in this new phase of the struggle for democracy and for the freedom of the Nicaraguan people, with the realization that the destiny of American democracy is at stake in Nicaragua.

Because we are democratic, we fought against yesterday's dictatorship and we are fighting against today's totalitarianism, because we are Nicaraguans, we fought against U.S. intervention yesterday and we are fighting against the handover to the Soviets today.

Because we trust in the help of God and the firm will of our Nicaraguan people, we will make the words of our glorious national anthem a reality by ending hatred among brothers forever and devoting peacefully ourselves to the true integral reconstruction of Nicaragua, as dreamed of by our forefathers and heroes Jose Dolores Estrada, Augusto C. Sandino, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and thousands of patriots who gave their lives in the struggle to obtain: Fatherland and freedom. Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) [Signed] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president. Panama, 16 June 82

U.S. POSITION ON USE OF FOOD AS WEAPON INHUMAN

FL250115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The United States has reaffirmed its decision to use food as a weapon for political pressure. The plan was rejected by the majority of the delegations participating in the World Food Council meeting at the Acapulco beach resort.

The inhuman position of the Ronald Reagan administration started a chain reaction, led by Francisco Merino, Mexican secretary of agriculture, and followed by the representatives of Nicaragua, France and Canada. The Soviet delegate had spoken the preceding day, setting forth the need to reduce imports from capitalist countries in order to avoid their being used as a weapon for political pressure.

The Acapulco meeting has taken place in an atmosphere marked by good intentions, fragile agreements and contradictory positions among wealthy and poor countries. The World Food Council has estimated that some 400 million people suffer hunger and malnutrition in the world and that the situation is particularly somber in Africa, where 250 million live under subhuman conditions. The council has proposed the establishment of national food reserves through united efforts to increase production, improve foods available for consumption and eliminate hunger.

NEW LAW WON'T STOP EXPOSURE OF U.S. AGENTS ABROAD

PA250233 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a law Wednesday rendering it a crime to reveal the names of CIA agents operating around the world. The new law says it is illegal to reveal the identity of U.S. spies even if the information is contained in public documents. Before promulgating this law, Reagan went to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, where he praised U.S. agents who carry out espionage and subversion throughout the world.

It would seem that the new law enacted by President Reagan comes in response to the fact that several CIA agents, who found the organization's criminal methods of espionage and subversion repugnant, resigned and released the names of many of the agents working in Latin America and other regions. Similarly, U.S. publications on various occasions have publicized the CIA's activities in other countries and even inside the United States itself.

Another reason for the new law is the fact that the United States, as has been confirmed, has recently intensified the massive deployment of CIA agents to Latin American and Caribbean countries with the mission of dividing the region's revolutionary forces and participating actively in the destabilization campaigns being waged by the Washington government against Latin American and Caribbean governments.

In view of the upsurge of revolutionary insurgence in our America, coupled with the fact that anti-imperialist feeling here is growing stronger every day, the United States is using all kinds of methods to subdue governments and peoples and to subject them to its imperialist domination. It publicly supports the most abject tyrannical regimes on the continent, which it supplies with massive military aid.

It also threatens publicly to stage direct or indirect military interventions while at the same time carrying out espionage and subversion in the shadows for the same purpose: overthrowing revolutionary or progressive governments and containing the peoples' growing national liberation movements.

The United States thus saturates the continents with espionage agents infiltrated into labor, political, business, student, profressional, military and religious circles. In Nicaragua, one of the Central American countries where the Yankee CIA has been working most actively in recent times, the infiltration of agents has been reported in sectors conspiring against the Sandinist revolution. Recently SOBERANIA magazine, the Central American and Caribbean anti-imperialist tribunal's organ, reported that the CIA has given $40,000 to Catholic prelates and religious sects trying to undermine the government, $500,000 to the so-called Higher Council of Private Enterprise, which is conspiring against the revolution, and $150,000 to the regional educational radio station and the newspaper LA PRENSA, which carry out counterrevolutionary publicity campaigns. To get these economic donations to their destinations, it uses organizations such as (?Catholic Village), AID or the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The same magazine, SOBERANIA, has published the names of over 240 CIA agents operating in several Latin American countries, often protected by alleged diplomatic posts.

The new law issued by President Ronald Reagan will not prevent the continued publication and denunciation of the names of CIA agents who are carrying out criminal activities, often with the protection of ostensibly respectable organizations and groups.

UN AMBASSADOR ASKS EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY MEETING

PA241915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1846 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 24 Jun (EFE) -- Cuba today requested a meeting of the seventh emergency session of the UN General Assembly as a result of the very grave situation created by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. In a letter addressed to the president of the General Assembly on behalf of the nonaligned country, Ronlando Lopez del Amo, Cuban ambassador, requested an urgent meeting to stop the Israeli invasion, the purpose of which, the letter states, is to annihilate the Palestine citizens who are refugees in that country and to "destroy" their only legitimate representative, the PLO.

The letter notes that the fighting has resumed, an invasion of Beirut is imminent and that the emergency meeting is a priority. It is expected that the assembly will meet tomorrow.

SRI LANKAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA ON VISIT

FL241411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration and plantation industries of Sri Lanka, has arrived in our country at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At hand to receive him at Jose Marti International Airport were Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and other leaders.

'RECOVERY' WATCHWORD FOR 1982 MONCADA CELEBRATION

FL231818 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] To recover and to move forward with the same decisiveness as at Moncada is the main slogan to be used at the commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The ceremony that will kick off the activities is to be held in Colon, Matanzas.

It is estimated that nearly 100,000 people will attend the mass rally in Granma Province on 26 July, Oscar Domenech reported. Domenech is deputy chief of the revolutionary orientation department of the party's Central Committee. He added that other provincial ceremonies are also scheduled to mark the start of the celebrations, lasting 1-30 July.

BAHAMAS

KENDAL ISAACS NAMED OPPOSITION LEADER IN HOUSE

FL241430 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In accordance with Section 82 of the constitution, his excellency the governor general has appointed Mr Kendal G.L. Isaacs, member of Parliament, as leader of the opposition in the honorable House of Assembly. The appointment became effective on June 16th.

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER NAMED -- Bridgetown, Barbados, June 22, (CANA) -- Barbados has appointed Board of Tourism Chairman John Stanley Bruce Dear, C.H.B., Q.C., as its first non-resident high commissioner to St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia and Dominica. The high commissioner-designate will be visiting the islands shortly to present his letters of introduction to the prime ministers of St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines and his credentials to the president of Dominica, a government statement said. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2358 GMT 22 Jun 82 FL]

GRENADA

BRIEFS

CUBAN GIFT -- St Georges, Grenada, June 22, (CANA) -- Grenada is to take delivery of 40 tractors from the Government of Cuba to help in the development of the island's agriculture sector, according to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. He said that during talks he held in Havana with Cuban President Fidel Castro before flying to Eastern Europe, the Cuban leader assured him that Cuba would be providing the tractors to Grenada as a gift. The prime minister said the talks he held with President Castro were fraternal and constructive and centered on the Nonaligned Movement, the problems of the region, as well as the construction of Grenada's international airport project and Grenada-Cuba relations. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 22 Jun 82 FL]

JAMAICA

DETAILS OF SEAGA-THATCHER LONDON TALKS REPORTED

FL221835 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 June (CANA) -- Economic and security assistance for the Caribbean figured prominently in talks in London yesterday between visiting Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga and his British counterpart, Margaret Thatcher, according to an official statement issued here. The wide-ranging discussions also covered world political issues and bilateral relations, the statement said.

Mr Seaga made a plea for an increase in the level of aid to the east Caribbean, taking into account their special need for infrastructural development to be able to attract investment likely to be opened under the U.S.-proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The CBI is a package that, if approved by the U.S. Congress, will open the American market duty-free to nearly all, Caribbean goods, and provide U.S. business with incentives to invest in the region. There is also a direct 350 million dollar (U.S.) direct aid component to the package, but east Caribbean countries have said that the amount allotted to them (5 million dollars (U.S.) compared with 128 million dollars for El Salvador) was too small.

The government report of the meeting said Mr Seaga stressed the importance of European participation in the CBI, with Britain particularly playing a leading role by giving economic support to a region in which there were areas for which it still had responsibility.

"The best security for the region is the extent to which it can advance the standard of living for its people and thereby withstand the pressures of alien ideology and subversion," Mr Seaga was quoted as saying.

Said the statement: "Regarding security, the need for a form of mutual assistance within the Caribbean was explored, subject to detailed discussion programmed for the CARICOM (Caribbean Community) heads of government conference to be held later in the year."

The need for a regional defence force (?or) some form of security pact was first raised in 1979 by some east Caribbean governments. following the Grenada revolution which saw the overthrow of the Eric Gairy government by the leftist New Jewel Movement.

The issue has come to the fore again in light of abortive coup attempts in Dominica, and the Antigua and Barbuda foreign minister, Lester Bird, was recently in London pleading for British assistance for the programme.

Mr Seaga and Mrs Thatcher took a long-term at the relationship between Latin American and the English-speaking countries of this region in light of the Anglo-Argentine war in the South Atlantic over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the statement said.

Latin America firmly supported Argentina during the conflict, while most of the English-speaking Caribbean lined up behind Britain.

There was no indication from the statement of how the prime ministers assessed the problem, though the British high commissioner here, Barry Smallman, said last week that London wanted to repair relations with Latin America.

On bilateral issues, Mr Seaga urged Mrs Thatcher to continue the protection of the Jamaica banana market in Britain, as new arrangements were being made to expand the industry here, so that the island could fill its quota.

Jamaica has a market in Britain for about 150,000 tonnes of bananas, but in recent years it has been producing only a fraction of that with the shortfall being taken up by the countries of Central America.

The Central American countries have been arguing for easier access to Britain's market on the basis of the policy of freedom of movement once the produce has entered one EEC country, but so far Jamaica has been successful in maintaining its protection.

Mr Seaga also spoke yesterday with Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal about matters of Caribbean security, the Gleneagles agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa and commonwealth technical assistance to public sector enterprises here.

COLOMBIA

LIBERAL LEADER DE ECHEVERRI KIDNAPPED IN BOGOTA

PA242300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (AFP) — Liberal Leader Gloria Lara de Echeverri, director of Colombia's Community Action Program, was kidnapped by unknown elements in downtown Bogota, police told AFP today. The victim, heiress to a substantial fortune and wife of former Senator Hector Echeverri Correa, was kidnapped by three men and a woman who stopped her official car.

Gen Francisco Jose Naranjo of the national police said in confirming the kidnapping to AFP that it is not yet known whether the kidnappers are guerrillas or common criminals.

The father of the victim, Leonidas Lara, was himself kidnapped in the 1970's in the jungle in Caqueta Province in the southern part of the country.

Army and police units are searching the capital for the victim. No ransom has been demanded yet, nor have conditions for her release been announced.

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

GAS, PETROLEUM DEPOSITS — Quito, 23 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources have announced that the continental shelf in the Gulf of Guayaquil, along Ecuador's Pacific coast, contains an undetermined amount of high-quality gas and petroleum. The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has confirmed the existence of 200 trillion cubic meters of 98.6-percent-pure methane gas. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0637 GMT 23 Jun 82 PA]

PERU

MINISTER DENIES COUP RUMORS, ANTI-CHILE ALLIANCE

PY241425 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2250 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Peruvian War Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra today denied that a coup d'etat is being prepared in Peru. He also said his country has no military alliance with Argentina or Bolivia against Chile. The minister stated: In this nation there is no danger of a coup d'etat; that is pure speculation.

OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING, CUSTOMS FRAUD

PY250050 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The national comptroller's office is investigating the participation of several officials linked to the government party in different smuggling activities involving millions of soles discovered and reported recently by the police. Among the persons named in these smuggling activities are Deputy Interior Minister Hector Lopez Martinez and Architect (Carlos Tizon), who had been the official in charge of funds during Belaunde's presidential campaign.

The national comptroller's office is also investigating (Enrique Sermat Urnier), who had been director of the Interior Ministry's pharmaceutical supply department.

On 10 June, Public Prosecutor (Guillermo Miranda Chavarry) charged before the 12th Court the following persons with smuggling and evading customs duties for an amount higher than 6 billion soles: (Alberto Rios Diaz), (Mario Leon Dioses), (Hugo Leon Dioses) and (Jose Enrique Arias Screiber Stella). These individuals are representatives of the (Tarlisa), (Terreconsa), (Contipor) and (Euroexport) firms, which import color television sets from the Panamanian (Imex) firm. Uruguayan (Angel Hueca) represents (Imex).

The first three of the four charged by the prosecutor are missing apparently have fled the country. The fourth is a half-brother of Foreign Minister Arias Stella and a close relative of Oscar Arias Screiber, director of municipalities of the Interior Ministry and founder of the former Nationalist Revolutionary Party, which no longer exists and which was strongly anticommunist.

SURINAME

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFINES NONALIGNMENT POLICY

FL241810 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 24, CANA -- Suriname says the real power of the Non-aligned Movement lies in its capacity to oppose traditional bloc-forming among its member states.

Foreign Minister Dr Harvey Naarendorp put this view to the recent Non-aligned summit in Cuba and his statement has just been released here.

Dr Naarendorp said Suriname's position on the Non-aligned Movement reflected the aspiration and deep interest of the people of this one time Dutch colony.

"In its national as well as international relations Suriname advocates national independence, territorial integrity, peaceful co-existence, non-intervention in internal affairs of states," the statement said.

The minister said that Suriname emphasized these principles because it was against the policy of bloc formation, but he stressed that this did not mean that Suriname followed isolated courses.

To the contrary, he said, Suriname was trying to strengthen its policies, in the belief that it must join all human and natural resources to obtain maximum yield for the development of its people.

Said Dr Naarendorp: "For this reason, Suriname in its foreign policy emphasises all forms of cooperation which promote mutal development and protects national development, and the realisation of unity in the developing countires for a just international economic order as an objective."

The minister, dealing with the course the Non-aligned Movement was taking, said Suriname felt there was direct connection between the introduction of an increasing number of bilateral problems in the movement and weakening of the power of the movement, so as to provide for mutually acceptable solutions.

"Yet the real power of the movement lies in its capacity to oppose traditional bloc-forming among its member states", Mr Naarendorp said.

He said Suriname was in favour of the Caribbean region being a zone of peace, as the area would be free of the competition of the super powers which can result in an increased military presence.